traitors, who give daily aid and comfort to Jeff. Davis in his attempt to destroy the constitution, precisely as we wish the Southern people to deal with Jeff. Davis and his clique. Abolitionists and rebels alike regard our constitution as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell"-both seek to destroy both are equally its enemies. Let us, then deal with both alike, and begin with those whom we have within grasp. Abolitionism and nism must die together, if the Union is

THE TRIBUNE ON PUBLIC PLUNDER .- The Tribune yesterday had another homily on public sobbery, and denounced in general terms, by which nobody is hurt, "a horde of speculators and peculators and plunderers making remorse less forays on the public treasury." It is like Satan rebuking sin, but at the same time taking care of his own. Why does not the Tribune and why do not the Times and the World, pub, lish the report of the Van Wyck Committee which describes the facts, with the names and dates, the amounts swindled, and all the circumstances attending the same, ascertained by sworn testimony. If Greeley was sincere this Is what he would do, instead of firing random shots in the air not intended to do any damage But he knows that the chief operators are abolitionists and emancipationists, and hence he keeps back the evidence against them.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Academ of Music and Mr. Fleming. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

As some little stir seems to be made among the news-papers in relation to Mr. Fleming's application for the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and my name has been con-nected with it by the publication in some of them of a private note written by me to that gentleman, I have thought that a brief explanation of the matter would be

itution, the latter consisting of three directors, of cluding those for operatic performances, and excepting only those for dramatic representations, are passed upon solely by the former. This, of course, unfortunately spoils the fun of those who accuse the Dramatic Committe of inconsistency in excluding Mrs. Wood's pieces and admitting the "Traviata," inasmuch as the persons who compose the two committees are entirely different. When Mr. Fleming applied for the Academy, he stated

when Mr. Fleming applied for the Academy, he stated in his application that he wanted it for a series of first class comedies, referring to several of them by name. He was informed—as all applicants are—that no arrangement could be made with him until he should present a programme of his proposed pieces, with the casts, to the Dramatic Committee, and that committee should approve it. On the evening of the 7th the Dramatic Committee most, and Mr. Fleming attended before them. Instead, however, of the stan lard comedies which he had mentioned in his original application, he presented a list of very light pieces, consisting for the most part of burlesques and extravaganzas. These, the committee thought, were not adapted to the present condition of public sentiment in Brooklyn in relation to the introduction of the dramaet the Academy, and so informed Mr. Fleming. The committee adjourned to the evening of the 9th, when Mr. Fleming was desired to attend and present semething different; and on the 8th invote him a friendly note indicating the class of pieces which would be acceptable. On the 9th Mr. Fleming again attended, and sared that he was unable to comply with the suggestions of the committee. As he stated, however, (and did, I think, also on the 7th.) that he had engaged Mrs. Wood, we told him that he might, if he desired, bring his application before the Board of Directors, who were to meet the following evening. He came, and I presented his case in as fair and generous a manner as I could before the Board, stating at the same time the views of the committee, but saying that they were desirous of doing only that which should be approved by the directors. The Board declined to interfere, and I communicated the result politely and kindly to Mr. Fleming.

From this statement, somewhat detailed and lengtly.

roper one.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Fleming prematurely
made an arrangement with Mrs. Wood before his applisation was passed upon; but for this neither the committee or the Beard are responsible. Yours, respectfully
J. GREENWOOD.

pers was made last night at this house by the Grau oups, to be continued, we hope, longer than the four ghts announced. The attendance was large and fashion-ble, though many, no doubt, held back for the "Trariata," which, with the porverseness that marks all exattraction over the "Barbiere," the opera perform Bartolo, Susini ; Basilio, Signdr Barili ; Bertha, Madam Mora. Miss Hinkley acquitted herself creditably of the difficult music of her role, and played with more vivacity than she usually displays. The "Una voce poco fa," was very prettily given. Brignoli's Almaviva is so well known that it is scarcely necessary for us to say that it was perfectly sung, the handsome tenor being in delicious voice. Signor Maneusi made a very good Figare. The more familiar he becomes with his public the more roves, timidity semetimes marring efforts that would otherwise be perfectly successful. Susini sung and played admirably the rele of Bartolo. There is no representative of the character when he is in good roice. Altogether the performance gave great satisfac-

the "Traviata." Great expectations are formed of her success from the rehearsal of the piece that took place yesterday. It will be repeated on Thursday at the

WHITH GARDEN.—Preceded by the drama of "Dot,", which Mr. J. S. Clarke rendered the part of Thily Slowin which mr. J. S. Clarks requeres the part of the sound-boy with his usual ability, the grand scenic spectacle of the "Naiad Queen" was produced at this house last night. The latter piece is founded on the well known legend of the Rhine, which was the thome of Wallace's degend of the Rhine, which was the theme of Wallace's opera of "Lurline," and was originally brought out with great success in London. Mortals, immortals, imps, water nymphs, submarine spirits, demons of the dark caverns, knights and vassals, are heterogeneously thrown together amid scenes of almost bewildering beauty, and often unearthly aspect. To speak of them as remantic, wild, gorgeous, would be insipid; they lead the mind to a contemplation of the supernatural, and a vein of the most imaginative postry runs through the whole, here and there interrupted by a pleasant season ag of burlesque, in which Mr. Clarke, in the mortal sharacter of Schnapps, reminds the audience that they are still in the world and not fairy land. It would be difficult to conceive anything further beyond the range of

cult to conceive anything further beyond the range of probability, just as it would be hard to produce anything more picturesque; but as a spectacular piece it would be hard to rival it.

We cannot see that it affords very wide scope for the acting of Mr. Clarke or of any particular one, but what he has to de he does well. The mechanical effects are necessarily of the first importance, and next to these the continues, and the grandeur of the one or the splendor of the other we have rarely seen surpassed. The tumes, and the grandeur of the one or the spiendor of the other we have rarely seen surpassed. The last scene, in the coral realms of the Naind Queen, picturing a post's dream of Fairy Land, is decidedly the funct of all, and reflects great credit upon the management. The action of the plece, as was to be expected on the first night, was a little slow, and the intervals between the acts rather too long: but, considering the effects produced, there was little to criticise. All those who wish to enjoy a glimpse of the marveilous, to whom the sight of glittering stalactitic haits, submarine caverns, moonlight views of the Rhine, and all that goes to make up a picture as gorgeous and as full of impossibilities as a dream, will be pleased with the "Naind Queen." It was enthusiastically received, and will, of

The New Hampshire Eleventh Regiment. Borrow, Jan. 14, 1862. The New Hampshire Eleventh regiment, 601. Futnam 18ft Manchester to-day for Washington, via New York.

Arrivale and Departure.

Aspinwall.—Steamship Champion—Captain Magrader, U. A. wife, child and servani; Dr Guinan and wife, U.S.A.; Dr cilln, U.S.A.; Leut Reno, U.S.A.; J.B. Montgomery, Mrber, Mrz G. B. Polhemus and servani, W.A. Dana and wife, early Hill, Henry Washburn, Isaac Hecht, H.A. Goldsboxugh, J.R. Robbins, Rev. J. Cameron, H.B. White, MD; C. O. imball, W. Lou, Robt Pearson, Sami Waugh, A. Webster, O. Jonarie, John Wright, Andrew S. Ryrne, S. Fox—and 75 is bonarie, John Wright, Andrew S. Ryrne, S. Fox—and 75 is ponentic, John Wright, Andrew S. Ryrne, S. Fox—and 75 is ponentic.

DEPARTURES.

—Steamship Norwegian, from Portland—E H toston; J Blackleck, F H Simms, Mr Dindey, J ohn Kay, James Williamson, lady and infant; and A Medicaphan, of Montreal; Rev Mr Gwriures and infant, et England; Rev Mr Hausmand Henry Pemberlen, of Quebec; Mass Ralsey and Henry Pemberlen, of Quebec; Mass Ralsey

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamer Noc-Dagui from Matanzas.

Sailing of the French Fleet for Mexico.

Departure of Gen. Prim, for Vera Cruz.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

Spanish Opinion of the Attitude of the United States on the Mexican Question.

Present Condition of the Spanish Mavy.

TRADE REPORT OF HAVANA FOR 1861,

Our Havana Correspon HAVANA, Jan. 7, 1862.

After I had concluded, perfectly to my own satisfac tion, that no steamer would sail for New York before some twenty days or so, and having despatched a letter by a sailing vessel—namely, the Martifield, which left here on the 2d or 3d inst.—there came to Matanzas an unknown and unheard of steamer, with a strange and ree, able to solve: and this mysterious steamer with and I am told will run continually in place of our old friend the Matanzas. On this account I am constrained to overcome my habitual modesty, and explain, for the satisfaction of an inquiring public, that the name of the steamer in question, Noc-Daqui, means, in the Basque language, Who Knows' and that is something worth know-

we got news from Vera Cruz every few days, some of which is published and some not. I intend to give you both one and the other. The Mexicans are undoubtedly preparing for resistance, and are collected at Perote to the number of 30,000 men and one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, according to some, while others make the figures larger. This evening's paper puts them at the figures larger. Inis evening's paper put them at 18,000. I enclose you the proclamation of President Juarez. Seme may find it deficient in nerve; but all will admit that its tone is calm and dignified, without particle of bombast or nonsense, and, altogether, I think it is admirable and even touching in its simplicity.

The city government of Vera Cruz, who had "implored"

The city government of Vera Cruz, who had "implored" the Spaniards to come in and help themselves, after the manner of the little roast pigs that ran about requesting to be eaten, have auddenly disappeared, leaving u" therefore in grave doubt of the statement that they had "implored." Under these circumstances, General Gassett has issued a proclamation to the effect that the Cus set in said a procument, &c., &c., being thus de sorted, shall be administered by officers selected from the army under his orders, and that the Mexican tariff shall remain unchanged. The details of Custom House business, I believe, will be conducted after the manner in use here. The Post Office is to transact no business with the interior of Mexico, and the Mexican regulations

there also remain unchanged.

In the meantime events thicken. On the 2d inst. Genoral Prim left for Vera Cruz, on board the steamer Francis co de Asis, in the midst of the French fleet, which sailed or the Mexican coast the same hour, but not for Vera Cruz, as you may depend. The French Admiral is in high ludgeon with his Spanish friends for having been in such hurry to get into Vera Cruz before their allies were ready, and will therefore take his vessels to Tampico. Additional offence has been given by the Spaniards' neglecting to hoist the French and English flags on the ramparts of Ulloa and over Vera Cruz, contenting themselves with their own exclusively. The following vessels com-

posed the French fleet:— Ship-of-the-line Massena, Captain Rose, having on board Admiral de la Graviere. Admiral de la Graviere. Captain de Selva.
Frigate I. Astree. Captain Duval.
Frigate I. Astree. Captain Guizolme. 2 828 men of all arms. The French war steamer Mocte

zuma, which arrived on the 31st ult., sailed from here vesterday, and we have still in port the steamer L'Aube, which arrived on the 1st mst., with six hundred troops on

the Ulica and San Quintin.

On the same day (the 2d) the British steam frigate Ariadae and the Spiteful arrived here—the former from Vera Cruz and the latter from Cape San Antonio, where she met the English fleet for Vera Cruz, composed of the following vessels.—

 following vessels.—
 Guest.

 Ship-of-the-line St. George
 86

 Do.
 Suss Parell
 70

 Frigate Morsey
 40

 Frigate Chillenger
 21

 Gunbast Barracouta
 66

 Gunboat Plover
 5

A transport, laden with coal, accompanied them.

At Vera Crux things are a little unpleasant. Supplies from the interior are so completely cut off that the most lavish expenditure of love and money fails to procure a

decent breakfast or dinner.

Sir Charles Wyke, the English Minister, arrived on the night of the 24th, having stopped some days at Orizaba, where there was intense feeling against the Spaniards.

Daza, Governor of Mexico, had been deposed, and Azea-

Tate appointed in his stead.

The Maxican Cortex closed on the 15th, after fully authorizing the President to adopt all measures he might deem prudent in regard to the "Spanish invasion." General Parrodi had been named Minister of War.

deem prudent in regard to the "Spanish invasion."

General Parrodi had been named Minister of War.

General Gasset, of the Spanish forces, had established a custom house in Vera Cruz, and Uraga had established another five leagues from the city.

Juarez in his proclamation cails on all parties to give up their present quarrels and unite against the common enemy. All had done so save Zulesga, who had but a small band, and Miramon's party, to which, since his departure, but little more than the name is left.

On the 5th arrived from Vera Cruz, in five days, the steamer La Cubana, with little news of interest. No sortie had been made by the Spaniards.

Tampico, occupied and well defended by the Mexicans, would hold out a long while.

General Uraga has all the passes from Vera Cruz well defended, and has under his immediate command 20,000 troops well arread. He had received twenty-two deserters from the Spanish forces, and on the arrival of my informant in the city he found eighteen more had deserted, and more were expected to desert as opportunity offered. Being forced conscripts they are never contented.

The attempt to get up an exhibition of agriculture, industry and line aris, has failed.

The first portion of the Sanoti Espiritu Railroad was opened on the 20th uit.

On the 28th uit, the English steamer Labuan sailed under very suspicious circumstances for Matamoros.

December 31jahe new Aymitamiento or City Council was sworn in, and went immediately to felicitate the Captain general on the taking of Vera Cruz.

On January 6, the steamer Cuba, formerly the Calhoun, three days from Berwick's Bay, with cotton, reports 1,508 tous. Captain McConnell, formerly of the steamer Habana, and Mr. Plumb, attache to the American Legation at Mexico, are here en route for Washington.

Maretzek and troupe arrived from Vera Cruz in the La Cubana.

Miramon is here, living quietly and uncetentatiously.

Maretzek and troupe arrived from Vera Cruz in the La Cubana.

Miramon is here, living quietly and unostentatiously. He came on the Noc-Daqui from New York. It has been remarked, as a singular coincidence, that when he first came to Havana, last year, the rather celebrated steamer called after him arrived here the same day, and on his second appearance, and on the same day, the same steamer, from Mobile, again paid us a visit. I saw the schooner Wilder arrive from the Same port on the Slat ult, with the accession flag flying as she entered; he harbor. On Sunday the schooner Three Brothers, and yesterday morning the steamer Cuba, formerly known as the Calboun, I am told, arrived from New Orleans, with dates to the 2d inst. The news was published in to-day's Diario. We have therefore two Southern steamers and two or three schooners among the latest arrivals in port.

In the Diario de la Marrino of the 5th inst. will be found a complete, and, I doubt not, very exact list of the vessels composing the Spanish navy, from which I give you the following condensed summary:—

Guns.

COOLISS ARRIVED.

Newspaper Accounts.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION FROM A SPANISH POINT OF VIEW.

[Translated from the Diario de la Marina, Havana, Jan. 5, for the New York Herale.]

Our readers will perceive in the news columns of yesterday's issue that, according to the New York Times of the 25th uit., the American government has addressed a friendly letter to the Ministers of England, France and Spain, requesting them to inform their respective governments that the United States could not participate in the triple alliance, but that they were going to enter into arrangements with Mexico by virtue of which France and England could collect the bonds of which those governments are the holders, and by this means the necessity of their taking part in the expedition, at least, would be avoided. According to other statements made by the same Times, an organ of the Washington Cabinet, it appears, in consequence, that the President and Congress of Mexico are doing all in their power to satisfy the claims of England and France. The conditions which the government of the former insisted on, in their ultimatum, were three. Two were promptly accepted; the other, relative to an interference in the custom house, was considered incompatible with the independence of Mexico. The ultimatum of the French Minister comprehends free points, all of which were favorably received except that which requires an ample apolegy to be made in some public street, as a reparation for the offence received.

The European Powers which have questions pending with the Mexican republic are three, and it has been agreed upon between them in what manner they are to be settled, determining, in the agreement, upon the number of troops and ahips which each of them should contribute, in case, already realized, it were necessary to employ force to obtain from that nation the satisfaction due to them all. Why is it, then, if the statements of the Times are exact, that the governments of the United States and Mexico confine themselves to endeavoring to satisfy two of those Pewers, cunningly omitting Spain, which has more interests there, a greater number of criops to the common cause, and, being in readiness first, already occupies with her soldiers and ships the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Ullea. If we are to believe the Times, this apparent anomaly consists in that the questions between Spain and Mexico admit of no other solution than force.

Well and good; if considerations of a high and transcendental kind, which we have shown in other articles, should not make us appreciate the worth of the coperation in the matter we are speaking of of two of the most important nations of Europe, we would gladly take upon ourselves exclusively the charge of making Mexico do hor duty by force, since argument founded on reason,

which they combine. We shall not be considered presumptuous if we believe that with such elements we could not only triumph over the resistance which might be opposed to us, but occupy the country militarily and permanently, imposing on its government what conditions we choose. But there would be no necessity even to display all this force, which we would reserve for more urgent and important occasions. The republic of Mexico is divided into parties which have placed her in the wretched situation in which she is; and it is certainly not the least important party in the weaith, influence and alents of those who compose it which would see with pleasure and ably assist us in the work of renevation and advantage for the country which we would have to undertake by invasion if we should find ourselves compelled. Spain will not require more than a part of the force previously mentioned, in order to secure, with the assistance of some good Mexicans, who beg a support of this kind, the formation there of a good, stable government, which, establishing order on firm and enduring bases, would listen to our just claims and develope in the interior of the nation the fruitful germs of wealth which his hidden in the soil.

But the alliance of the three European Powers for the

ance be their doing.

We do not know if we be mistaken, but we sincerely believe that we see in the efforts which the Cabinet of Washington is making to break it, by trying to get Maxico to satisfy the claims of two of the three Powers, a mani-

to satisfy the claims of two of the three Powers, a manifest proof that that Cabinet sees in the agreement between England, France and Spain the same importance and transcendance which we ourselves attribute to it. We are, therefore, clearly of opinion with those who would wish to see Spain alone arrange, peaceably or by force, the question pending with Moxico, and we think that among the many and very important services which the present Spanish Ministry has rendered to the public cause—they having tried and succeded in realizing the alliance we are speaking of—is not the least which will raise it in the estimation of farseeing men.

And will the Cabinet at Washington, perchance, succeed in the purpose which it proposes to itself with so much ardor—to separate us from our allies? The New York Times cherished hopes that England would cease to be a party to the alliance, basing them on negotiations opened by Mr. Wyke with the Juaroz administration in Mexico; but i's illusions disappeared on reading the last sumber of the London Post, which had come to hand—the organ, as it knows, of the British premier. Further, there is ir the money article of that number one paragraph, among others, which leaves no doubt of the matter—"The attempt to will-draw our active interposition and separate us from our allies, is vain; our feet, in conjunction with those of France and Spain, will proceed to collect duties in the ports and custom houses of Mexico." We may, then, rest satisfied in the confidence that the three Powers will operate in common accord until all three succeed in the object which they jointly proposed to themselves. And since the Cabinet at Washington has not desired to share in the undertaking, we already have, against the so-called Monree doctrine, a precedent which must hereafter exercise a great influence on the destinies of this portion of the world.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT JUARES ON THE

must hereafter exercise a great influence on the destinies of this portion of the world.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ ON THE SPANISH INVASION OF MEXICO.

MEXICASE—The warnings of the approaching war which was preparing in Europe against us have begun, unfortunately, to be realized. Spanish forces have invaded our territory; our national dignity is insulted; and, perhaps, our independence in danger. Under such difficult circumstances, the government of the republic believes that it complies with one of its principal duties by placing within your reach the cardinal idea which shall be the basis of its policy in the present state of affairs. The interest of aff its concerned, and if all are bound, as good sons of Mexico, to contribute their intelligence, their fortune and their blood towards the salvation of the republic, all claim an equal right to be informed or the conduct and proceedings of the government.

On the 14th of the present mouth the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz received an intimation from the Commander of the Spanish naval forces to evacuate that city and the fortress of Ulica, which that Commander announces his determination to hold as a security, until the governments of the Queen of Spanis hash to satisfied that the Spanish nation shall be treated in future with the consideration which is due, and that the compacts between both governments shall be readed in future with the consideration which is due, and that the compacts between both governments shall be readed in future with the consideration which is due, and that the compacts between both governments shall be readed in future with the consideration which is due, and that the compacts between both governments shall be readed in future with the consideration which is due, and that the compacts between both governments.

The grounds for this aggression are incorrect—name-

plaints of the Spanish Legation, and have favorably colved those which app. ared to be supported by some principle of justice.

Long before the recognition of our independence the Merican Congress nationalized the debt contracted by the Spanish government, although a "very independence, and a no less considerable share had been in "ended for European obligations of the Spanish monarch.

Subsequently the character of agreeme, the was given to the settlement of the Spanish claims; but a "coming to light afterwards that some of the Spanish subjects interested in them, abusing the good intentions of the government of the republic, had introduced a great dumber of credits which evidently had not the qualities required by the agreement. The Mexican government has earnessly endeavored to correct those operations by reducing them within just and equitable bounds.

For the rest the government has been and still is disposed to satisfy all just claims, as far as the national resources will permit—a fact well known to the Power which now invades us. All nations, and more especially Spain, have passed through times of penury and want, and almost all have had creditors who have waited for better times in which to secure themselves. From Mexico alone are sacrifices beyond her strength required. If the Spanish nation cloak other designs under the financial question, and with the pretext of groundless insults, her intentions shall soon be known. But the government, which must prepare the country for any swent, proclaims, as the basis of its policy, that it does not declare our, but will repel force by force as a far as its means will permit. That it is disposed to satisfy the claims against if founded on equity and justice, but will-out accepting conditions which cannot be admitted without effending the dignity of the nation or compromising its independence.

Mexicans, if such upright intentions be despised; if be intended to humiliate Mexico, to dismember her terrory, to interfere in her internal policy and governmen in perhaps extinguish her nationality. I appeal to you attrictism, and urge you that, laying aside the hatred and enmittes to which the diversity of our opinions he tiven rise, and sacrificing your properties and your blood our raily united around the government and in defance of a cause the greatest and most sacred among men—th

and degraded.

Lot us defend ourselves in the war to which we are provoked, observing strictly the laws and usages established for the sake of humanity. Let the defenceless enemy live in peace and security under the protection of our laws. Then shall we repol the calumnies of our onemies, and prove ourselves worthy of the liberty and independence bequeathed us by our fathers.

MEXICO, Dec. 18, 1861.

HENITO JUAREZ.

Maxico, Dec. 18, 1861.

[Translated from the extra of the Diario de la Marina, Jan. 7.]

The steamer Cuba arrived at this port last evening, bringing one day's later intelligence from Vera Cruz—thatis, to the 2d of January.

No event of importance had occurred in the city or its neighborho d, nor yet on board the vessels of the squadron, which was in a state of complete inactivity, the officers greatly desiring to visit other ports on the coast.

the officers greatly desiring to visit other ports on the coast.

One of our kind friends has sent us the following letter, to which we call the attention of our readers.—

Vera Crucs, Jan. 2, 1862.

Testerday one hundred and iffy six passengers from Tampico arrived at this port on beard the steamer Clyde. These (who are all Spaniards) were sent into the interior of the country by Gen. Tapia, Governor of Tamanlipas, intending to hold them as hostages against the arrival of the Spaniar forces in that State. In consequence of this decree, on the 27th of last month he ordered them to proceed one hundred miles into the interior within the short space of twenty-four hours; but understanding the nature of the case, they sought and obtained the assistance of the French Vice Consul, who was acting for the Spanish Cansul, and by his aid the whole one hundred and fifty-six embarked on the English packet, leaving some thirty to follow to thus port in an English vessel.

If we are to believe the accounts from the interior, there are already assembled 12,000 men at a distance of thirty mites from this city, while 6,000 men at a distance of thirty mites from this city, while 6,000 men at a distance of thirty mites from this city, while 6,000 men at a distance of thirty mites from this city, while 6,000 men at a distance of the force is sustained on corn bread and hot peppers, from which I deduce that there will be many describers.

There are some guerrillas about this vicinity, who oppose obstacles to the transmission of fresh provisions to the city. They have not been driven away, because our instructions here are not to leave the city. A few nights since they fired at our advance guard, which is a mile and a half from the walls.

Four thousand muskets have been seized in the port, brought by a Hamburg vessel, and a considerable quantity of powder on board an English ship. Other vessels with rifled artillery and munitions are expected, but as we must await the concentration of the allied forces, we cannot blockade the other ports, by which all kinds of contraband of war will come in. Our situation is, then, somewhat difficult, and it is to be hoped that it may be ended as soon as possible.

contraband of war will come in. Our situation is, then, somewhat difficult, and it is to be hoped that it may be ended as soon as possible.

This city, which resembled a Pantheon when we arrived, is recovering life, and confidence is being reestablished, in view of the good behavior of our troops. You have to learn that such were the calumnies of half a dozen vagabonds, that the people, and the women in particular, did not dare to present themselves at the street doors of their houses, for lear of the violence which they were told that the Spaniards would commit; but they, always generous to the weak, are now the consolation of some who are in need. I have seen the behavior of the Spanish soldiers in St. Domingo, and I now see it here, and I am more and more convinced that our troops are possessed of excellent elements to make them the first in the world.

MASS MEETING OF THE GERMANS IN JERSEY CITY.
The Germans residing in Jersey City held a mass meetto take action with regard to the resignation of Genera Sigel. The meeting was called under the auspices of the Jersey City Turnverein, a prominent German society in that town, and it was called to order by Mr. Woitowsky, who called attention to the fact that General Sigel was formerly a member of the Turner fraternity, and that

The Sigel Affair.

the meeting together, to take measures against the com-mon insult which had been received through the ill treatment of General Sigel on the part of some military, which induced him to send in his resignation. Mr. Weil was called upon to preside. A vice president and secrewas called upon to preside. A vice president and secretary were elected, whereupon several speeches on the subject were made by Mesers. Dr. Hirtzel, Alt and others, in which a full exposition of affairs were made. A report of the proceedings of the various Sigel committees was submitted, and the resolutions of the New York committee, which have already been published, were substantially supproved.

mittee, which have already been published, were substantially approved.

A series of resolutions, expressing confidence in the abilities of General Sigel as a military leader and as a man, condemning the action of his superior officers and their ill treatment of him, and a demand to the government to make good the insult and injustice which, through General Sigel, had been offered to the whole German people, were submitted by Mr. Alt and adopted.

The meeting was a large one, and a spirited affair. A resolution was passed to present the resolutions at the Cooper listitute meeting on Thursday, and to participate in that demonstration.

General Sigel.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14, 1862. The Germans held a mass meeting here to night in re-ference to the resignation of General Sigel. His military operations in Europe were highly praised, and the goverument was called upon to inquire for the cause of his

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-This evening the "Traviata" will be given for the opening of the season at this bouse, Miss Kellogg appearing for the first time in the role of Violetta. Those who heard her in the two re. hearsale that have been given of the piece pronounce It

A Union Prisoner's Letter to His Wafe.
COLORIA. COLOCHAM AND THE OTHER PRISONERS
WITH HIM IN GOOD REALT, ETC.
COLUMNA, S. C., Jan. 4, 1862.

MY DEAR WITE—Before this reaches you the papers, no doubt, will have informed you of our removal from Charleston to this city. We left Charleston New Year's morning and arrived here late in the afternoon. There was a military encort is attendance, commanded by Captain Schiver. At the depot and along the line of march there was, of course, the usual number of curious spectators; but they showed no disposition to insult er wound our feelings. Arriving at the jail we were agreeably disappointed. We were shown to our quarters on the first floor. They were clean and airy, apparently newly painted up. There is a temporary building orested in the yard for the privates. There were one hundred and fifty men centined in this jail before we came. Their quarters are in the main building. They all speak in the highest terms of the kindness shown to them by Captain. Soliver, his officers and men. I expected to find some of the members of my regiment here, but I was disappointed. Poor fellows, I have not heard from them since it left. Michmond. Had any one of them been sent with me it would be much more pleasant for me, and nothing worse for them, as I could have relieved their sufferings in many ways. If my letters have not been received, I fear their friends and themselves will think I have forgotten them. I sout you the names of all the wounded from Richmond last August. If yor received it save it, as I have lost the copy. I have written to Colonel Tompkins and Capt. Decorsey, but got no answer. You will be delighted to learn that Colonel Corcoran and the officers confined with him are in good health. They were removed here with two. Licutenants Connolly and Underbill, in fact all the officers and men, are in good health. My dear wife, I received my trunk and box, together with four letters from you, on Christmas Eve. From circumstances that it will be related the officers and the sli

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Policy of the United States in Regard to the Settlement of the Trent Difficulty-Map of the Rebel Position on Cumberland River, Ky. The Progress of the War-The Latest News, &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, will leave this port to-day for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city this (Wed nesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD WIll be published United States government in regard to the Settlement o the recent Difficulty with Great Britain; A Map showing Cumberland river, Ky.; The Latest News in regard to the Progress of the War throughout the country; Late and resting News from the South, and a large quantity of general, local and miscellaneous intelligence.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents

THE REBEL STRONGHOLD IN KENTUCKY.

Sailing of the Burnside Expedition-Map of Bowling Green, Ky., with the Surrounding Hills and Fortifications-The Military Academy at West Point-Interesting from the South-The Latest News, &c., &c.

A very interesting Topographical Map of Bowling Green, Ky., showing its position and strength, and the rebel fortifications surrounding the town, will be given It will also contain an account of the Embarkation of the Burnside Expedition at Annapolis, and its Departure from Hampton Roads for its destination; A highly interesting History of the Origin and Establishment of the Military tion, and full statistics of its Professors, Graduates and expenditures, demonstrating what it has done for the ountry; The Latest News from the Army of the Potomac and the Union Camps throughout the Country; Interesting Intelligence from the South; The Latest News from Europe: A Report of Mr. Everett's Lecture on the Origin and Character of the present War, and all interesting news of the past week.

Terms-Two dollars per annum. Single copies, four

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 21—Jan. 14, 1862.

38, 41, 13, 17, 15, 24, 56, 16, 52, 10, 1, 14, 67.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 22—Jan. 14, 1862.

29, 15, 9, 7, 38, 75, 6, 42, 51, 43, 26, 23, 18.

Circulars sent free of charge oy addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'.

COVINGTON, KY., or St. Louis. Mo.

Lottery. EXTRA CLASS 12—January 14, 1862.
9, 45, 72, 16, 33, 69, 23, 35, 78, 59, 38, 65, 46 30.
Class 122—January 14, 1862.
22, 59, 64, 2, 30, 49, 39, 13, 70, 4, 7, 38.
Circulars sent by addressing.

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware. Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotte-ries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, it Wall street, up stairs, New York.

The New Novel, "Pligrims of Fashion,"
by Kinahan Cornwallis, will be published on Friday.
HARPER & BROTHERS.

It Never Was and Never Will be Again. reign Music at only 2 cents a page, below printing cost; atta worth for 8 cents. Our larger advertisement undusical.

P. A. WUNDERMANN, 608 Broadway.

Photographic Albums.—A Very Neat one, to hold twenty-four portraits, \$1; one bound in real mo-rocco, twenty-four portraits, \$3. A large assortment of fine Albums, elegantly bound in cloth, morocco and velyet, su-perbly clasped, manufactured by A. DOWLING, 65 and 67 Massau street.

Frosted Feet and Chilblains.—You Who affer, do not forget Dr. BUSH'S Magic Cream Liniment, epot 126 Greenwich street, and druggists geneerally. Price

A Pure Tobacco.—Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all in purities, for sale by all tobacco and segar dealers, and a wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 209 Water street

A Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom f Youth, or Liquid Pearl, has no equal for preserving and eautifying the complexion and skin. 439 Broadway.

Ladies Beautified.—Phalon & Son's "Snow White Oriental Cream" imparts a beautiful pearl or rose tint to the complexion upon the first application. Soid by all druggists in the United States, Europe and South America. Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Sold and ap-slied at BATCHELOR'S wig factory, 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dyc, Wigs and Tou-pees, the best in the world, wholesale and retall, and the dyc privately applied. No. 6 Astor House. Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or rown-infallible ouguent for the bair. Depot, No. 1 Bar lay street, and sold by all druggists.

MISCRLEAN HOUS.

A T 104 FULTON STREET.—WEDDING CARDS.—THESI celebrated engraved Cards, only by WM.EVERDELL'S SONS, 104 Fulton street. HANDSOME PRESENT—ONE OF GIMBREDE Monograms and package of Note Paper. 588 Broadway

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZaCHARIE, Surgeon Chriropodis, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD,

AT ONCE REMOVED BY DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, OCULIST AND AURIST, WITH HIS NEWLY INVESTED ATHERIAL BAR INHALATOR,

35 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET, Between University place and Broadway. NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON WINE STORES,
FRED'K S. COZZENS
NO. 73 WARREN STREET,
New York,

And No. 294 E STREET.

Three doors from HOTEL.

WILLARD'S HOTEL.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Washington, D. C. IMPORTER OF FOREIGN WASHINGTON, D
SOLE AGENT FOR
N. LONGWORTH'S
OHIO WINES igent in Washington and vicinity for C. H. LILIENTHAL'S TOBACCO.

O'NE DOLLAR CLOTHES WRINGERS.—EVERY PAMIo' ly can now have a beautiful clothes wringer on receipt
of one dollar; it is just patented, and wrings all kinds of
clothes; is very dur zole and fits all sized tube; patent rights
for sale and very little money required. Address Van Hoesen a Brother, of South sireet, R. Y.

STRONG'S PATENT ARMY TRUNK AND PORTABLE Bedetend combined, corner of Warren st, and Broadway THE GIANT GIRE, WEIGHING 628 POUNDS, THE Living Whele, Hippopotamus, and the magnifested fairy play, at Barnum's Museum, are filling the great showman's coffers rapidly.

MUSIC NEVER WAS AND NEVER WILL BE AS cheap again!—Our whole stock of classical and modern Music, the largest in America, over a min ion of works, below printing cost, at outly 2 tenis a pash/22 cents worth for 8 cents) Songs, piano, organ, riolin, 2c., Music of all the master composers, only 2 cents apage. Catalogue ready at this end of the model, Come all an look—we are sure you will buy. We tever you ask for will be procured.

P. A. WUNDERMANN, 618 Broadway.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Interesting Discussion on the Negro Question in the Senate.

Imprisoned Fugitive Slaves to be Released.

Abolition of the Franking Privilege by the House,

Defeated. Owen Lovejoy's Declaration of

The London World's Fair Appropriation

War Against Great Britain.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1862. Several petitions for the emancipation of slaves we

Mr. Cowan, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition fro Geo. Harris, asking the aid of Congress to enable him gress, from the journal kept by Sonator McLean, of

Pennsylvania. Referred.

Mr. Cowan offered a resolution making an appropriation of \$3,000 for one thousand copies of the above w

Mr. Foster, (rep.) of Conn., introduced a bill to allow the President to accept the services of certain perso in the army without pay, which was referred. AUSTRIA AND THE THENT APPAIR.

munication was received from the President transmitting a copy of the instructions to the Minister THE CALL FOR INFORMATION REGARDING ARMY CONTRACTS.

Mr. Powell's resolution was taken up, asking th

from Austria. Referred.

THE CALL FOR INFORMATION REGARDING ARMY CONTRACTS.

Mr. Powell's resolution was taken up, asking the Secretary of War for an answer to the resolution in regard to contracts, &c.

Mr. Powell. (opp.) of Ky., urged the adoption of the resolution at some length.

Br. Cowar hoped the resolution would not pass, which he thought was as victous as the whole. He was opposed to calling for the general reports from the departments, though he was willing to have any details called for, if anything was suspicious.

Mr. Powell contended that it was specific. He wanted the people to know about these contracts.

Mr. Powell contended that it was specific. He wanted the people to know about these contracts.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., did not believe the department could give this information for a month. It was not the act of that department, and he was not willing it should see light. But it was physically an impossibility to answer for the resolution.

Mr. TRUBCLL, (rep.) of III., thought the resolution should be answered. Last July he (Mr. Trumbull) offered a resolution asking the War Department why purchases were made by civilians when it was the proper duty of the regular quartermasters. That resolution was never answered. It now appears that two and a half million of dollars were given to Mr. Cummings, a civilian, to make purchases. Mr. Trumbull read at some length, from the report of the House Investigating Committee, the synchase of straw hats and pantaloons, &c., and Halt's carbines for fifteen dollars apiece which the government had sold before for two dollars and fifty cents apiece, after wards, in August, they were repurchased for the government by the agent at twelve delars and fifty cents apiece, after dollars apiece. The committee of the House are trying to prevent this hast payment.

Mr. Rayard, (opp.) of Del., said that Congress had the right to require an answer to proper resolutions. The answer should be given why no answer can be returned to the resolutions of inquiry: If Congress Official Drawings of the Delaware State

Cabinet.

Second—Admitting the Judges of the Supreme Cours and the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

Third—Admitting members of the Senate on a pass from the President of the Senate.

Fourth—Admitting members of the House on a pass from the Speaker of the House.

Fifth—Admitting members of the House on a pass from the Speaker of the House.

Fifth—All other persons are excluded, without a pass from Marshal Lamon.

Mr. Halz. (opp.) of N. H., said the Senate ought to take up the communication immediately. If one of our

from the Speaker of the House.

Fifth.—All other persons are excluded, without a pass from Marshal Lamon.

Mr. Hark. (opp.) of N. H., said the Senate ought to take up the communication immediately. If one of our servants can issue a ukase denying us admission, as Senators, to a public institution, he thought it was time to give it an emphatic rebutke, and the President cught to remove him instantly.

Mr. Garnes, (rep.) of Wis., moved to take up the bill relating to the jail delivery. Mr. Grimes said that the statement in the communication from Marshal Lamon was note true one. He (Mr. Grimes) was refused admittance to the jail yesterday because he had no pass from this foreign Satrap, who was brought here from Illinois and imposed upon the inhabitants of this District. He (Mr. Grimes) intended to expose the character of this Marshal. Up to a certain time, ladies and gentlemen in the District had been in the habit of visiting the jail for the purpose of doing all they good to relieve and beenfit the prisoners there. One (Mr. Wood) ex; a lally, had been in the habit of going there and distributing tracts, and doing all the good he could. But suddenly an order came that Mr. Wood should be excluded, and he has been excluded, without any reason. When he (Mr. Grimes) came back to Washington, supposing he might continue on the Committee on the District of Coumbis, he foit it his duty to visit the jail, and he had done so, and had been instrumental in releasing several innocest persons, who were confined there without any authority. When this bill was under consideration, on last Friday, he had made some observations on the state of the jail, and on the following day this foreign autarry made an order than no person, not seen a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, should be admitted to the jail and on the following day this foreign autarry made an order than no premission to do so from this Marshal, or unless he himself was present. When the intolligence of this order was brought to the Senate a large nu